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SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL AND LIFE AT SEA.

BY REV. CHARLES ROCKWELL, LATE OF THE U. S. NAVY.

BOSTON: 1842.

(Concluded from page 286.)

OUR object has been to invite special attention to this work, comprizing as it does a great amount of valuable information, and in the part more particularly below reviewed, exhibiting the deep concern of the author, to do justice to Liberia and to those who have contributed to found it, as well as to bring distinctly before the minds of our countrymen the appalling miseries of Africa, and the powerful motives which should stimulate them to exertions for her relief. It will be found impossible for candid Christian men, who peruse this work, to oppose the Colonization enterprise. A great change, favorable to the scheme, is taking place in New England and throughout the Union, and could the truth be stated in a clear light before the minds of all, those possessing the least sympathy for humanity, or even one dormant feeling of patriotism would give it their earnest support. But we add to the extracts from this valuable work, in our last number, the following statements, commending the two handsome volumes of Mr. Rockwell to the patronage of all our readers.

“A brief notice of some of the numerous tribes of animals with which Africa abounds, may aid us in better understanding the resources for the support of human life, which are to be met with there, and at the same time enable us to account for some striking peculiarities in the habits and modes of life of the inhabitants, arising from their exposure to danger or annoyance from the hostile attacks of various kinds of animals. And here, beginning with reptiles and insects, as the lower orders of

animated existence, we find that extensively, in Western Africa, the floors of the sleeping huts of the natives are elevated by means of stakes some two or three feet from the ground, as a protection from snakes, lizards, ants, and other uncomfortable companions. As a defence against the bite of insects, you may often see naked bodies of the natives thickly besmeared with clay or other adhesive substance. The entrances to their huts, too, are commonly mere holes, into which they creep, that thus flies and other insects may, as far as possible, be excluded; and for the same reason they have no windows, or other openings for the admission of light. It may be for a similar cause, that in Bornou, where the exposure from this cause is peculiarly great, the inhabitants, like the birds, close the day with the sun, and few indulge in the luxury of a lamp. Denham informs us, that when traveling in this same region, he and his companions made fires to the windward, to drive off the insects with the smoke, and that their singing was like the humming of birds. The necks and legs of their horses were covered with blood, and they could scarcely stand from the state of irritation in which they had been kept for so many hours. Chickens were there often killed by flies and insects soon after they were hatched, and two children of one of the chiefs had been literally stung to death. Liberia, however, is mostly exempt from such annoyances, and, during the days and nights which I spent on shore there, I was much less disturbed than at Athens, where the vexatious little gnats, from which it is almost impossible to defend one's self, were constantly buzzing around and biting me during the night.

"The Landers, in their travels, speak of having met with millions of butterflies, of the most brilliant colors, so thick as to darken the air; frogs in untold numbers, more hoarse and loud than were ever heard in Christendom, and glow-worms so luminous that one could almost see to read by their golden splendor. Bees abound in the forests of Southern and Western Africa, depositing their honey, as with us, in the cavities of decayed trees, from whence it is taken by the natives for food, while the wax has long been carried in large quantities to Catholic countries, to supply the numerous candles which are there burnt in the churches, and in funerals and other public processions. There is a species of cuckoo called the honey-guide, which is said by its notes to attract the attention of man, and then, fluttering on before, leads him to the hive of the wild bee, in hopes of partaking of the honey.

"The various species of ants occupy an important place among the insect tribes of Africa. Of these, the *termes bellicosus*, or large white ant, is noted for the high conical nests of mud and clay, which it rears upon the surface of the earth. These we met with everywhere in Western Africa, and sometimes climbed up their sides to test the strength and solidity of their structure. They are commonly ten or twelve feet high, terminating in a point, with a base eight or ten feet in diameter and in the interior divided by thin partitions into numerous cells and arched galleries. These galleries, winding around from the base to the summit, are said to be of immense length, and the ants, in order to protect themselves when they go abroad, construct covered passages in those directions where food or pleasure calls them. They are divided into sovereigns, soldiers and laborers. Guards are stationed at important posts, which, when any violence is done to their castle, instantly report the fact at head quarters, whereupon the soldiers rush out in great wrath, and scour the surrounding region in search of the enemy. Having done their duty, they retire to their barracks to repose upon their laurels, when the laborers come forth and speedily repair the breach.

"There is a species of black ants, which the colonists call drivers, from the fact, that when they turn out *en masse*, they drive every thing before them. I was told,

that when one of the churches in Monrovia was new, and the floor was loosely laid, the congregation were suddenly startled one Sabbath by a company of rats, lizards, and other such like vagabonds, who took refuge among them. 'As poor as a church mouse,' is a proverb, and, as these wretches could not have dreamed of finding food in such a place, a query arose as to what could so suddenly have given them such church-going propensities. The mystery was soon solved, however, by the appearance of an army of drivers, and the congregation were glad to retreat, resigning the church to the carnival orgies of these warlike intruders. If a rat comes within their reach they despatch him forthwith, and, dividing him *à la mode*, they either consume him upon the spot, or, carrying him off, reserve him for a future feast, or put him down for a winter's stock. Unless these long-whiskered gentry sleep with one eye open, they must often find themselves in much the same predicament as the giant of old, when his loving wife, having shorn him of his locks, exclaimed, 'the Philistines be upon thee, Sampson;' for these ravenous legions often make their noiseless forays under the cover of night. They move in a direct line, in wide-spread columns, and turn aside for nothing which comes in their way. The colonists like an occasional visit from them, inasmuch as their houses are thus entirely freed from every particle of decaying animal matter, as also from rats and other vermin.

"When at Millsburg, about twenty from the coast, I was awakened in the middle of the night by the alarm, that the drivers were in the house, while the scratching and hasty scampering of the rats along the ceiling around and above us, showed but too plainly that there was trouble in the camp. Our host, however, was a little too wise for them; for telling us to lie still, he ran to the fire, and having removed our bed from the wall, he quickly placed a cordon of hot ashes around the foot of each bedpost, and thus we remained secure in the midst of surrounding havoc. In less than an hour they had swept every part of the house, and were pushing on to other conquests. The Kroomen who rowed our canoes, and who slept in the chamber over us, were unconscious in the morning that we had met with such a visitation, though, at the time of it, I heard them rolling and kicking much like a horse in fly-time. Probably the ants had neither time nor teeth to waste on the hard, sun and weather tanned hides of our naked fellow travelers.

"The ants in Africa do not seem to have become converts to the principles either of peace or of non-resistance; for those of different species often engage in deadly wars, leaving thousands slain upon the field of battle. There is one kind of these animals, of a small size, which I saw busily engaged, the laborers marching rapidly backwards and forwards in a long straight line, while, on each side of their pathway, a dense line of soldiers was standing to protect their more active brethren. I was told, that when the sun is hot, these opposite rows of soldiers often rise up, and joining their fore-legs form a covered way, under which the laborers pass. 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard,' said the wise man, 'consider her ways, and be wise;' and when reflecting on the fact, that a large and light-colored species of ants enslaves a smaller and darker kind, compelling them to furnish them food, and even to carry them about, while they themselves repose in luxurious indolence, or only go forth in warlike parties, to obtain a new supply of slaves,—when thus reflecting, I have sometimes wondered whether they are ever troubled with abolition riots, or have seriously discussed the question, Whether slavery, in all possible circumstances, is sinful.

"The Boa Constrictor is found in Western Africa, and at Cape Palmas, I was told, that one had been discovered snugly ensconced under a bed, in the house of one of the colonists. At the same place, I saw a dog, which had been caught in the folds of one

of these gigantic serpents, but had saved his life by making a tremendous outcry, which brought the neighbors to his relief.

"Crocodiles and alligators are met with extensively in Africa,—the former being spoken of by recent naturalists as a comparatively harmless animal, and capable of being domesticated, while the alligator is a real landshark, seizing and devouring the natives, wherever they come within his reach. The young ones may often be seen sunning themselves on the banks of the river, but a full grown one I no where met with.

"Of the larger species of birds, the ostrich ranks first as to size, speed, and strength, and is to be met with in open sandy plains, from the northern to the southern extremity of Africa. They can carry two men on their backs, and are fleetier than the swiftest race horse. Their skins are articles of trade in Central Africa, and at Bornou are worth three dollars each.

"There is a gigantic species of stork, which, in the region of the Senegal, is called marabou. It is sometimes more than six feet high, and is protected by the natives on account of its services as a scavenger. Smeatham has given an account of one of these birds, which had been tamed, and used to stand behind its master's chair at table. On one occasion it swallowed a boiled fowl, and on another a cat, without even the ceremony of carving.

"Of eagles there are several species in Africa, and of hawks and vultures vast multitudes. The latter are so rapacious, that they pounce fearlessly into the midst of the natives when at their meals, and even pluck the meat from their fingers, thus reminding one, by the liberties which they take, of Virgil's fable of the Harpies. There is in Southern Africa a bird of the hawk or vulture kind, called the snake-eater, in the craw of one of which, Vaillant found twenty-one young tortoises and eleven lizards, and, besides these, there was in the stomach a large ball, formed entirely of the scales of tortoises, the backbones of snakes and lizards, and the shells of winged bugs.

"If we turn to quadrupeds, we meet in Africa with many varieties, and immense numbers of the monkey tribe. The large, black orang-outang, or, as it was formerly called, 'The Wild Man of the Woods,' is a native of no other country than Africa, though somewhat resembling the red orang-outang of Asia. It is found all along the western coast of Africa, where forests abound, and I was told at Millsburg, that its cries were frequently heard in the morning in the woods in the immediate vicinity of the town. One of the colonists informed me, that he had met one of these animals in the woods, a short time before, and such was its size and appearance, that he was glad to retreat without seeking an intimate acquaintance. Of the habits of this animal, but little is known, as only a few of the young have been caught. They are said to avoid flesh, and to eat only the fruit and nuts which they find in the woods.

"Of monkeys, as a class, I have nothing good to say. Sailors often make great pets of them for the sake of the fun and frolic which are caused by their mischievous pranks, and the slight relief which they thus gain from the tedious monotony of life at sea. We had with us, in the Mediterranean, a large grey Egyptian monkey, who, having made himself particularly obnoxious to the ladies of the Commodore's family, was, for this, and other misdemeanors, banished to our ship. He played his tricks in every direction, and if any one disturbed or insulted him, he would instantly attack him. His teeth had been filed off, so that he could not bite, but still he was no contemptible enemy. He would enter the state-rooms of the officers, through the air ports, carrying off oranges, or any thing else that was eatable; and on one occasion, finding an officer lying in his berth at a late hour in the morning, he seized his lamp, and turning it over, sprinkled the oil on every part of the coverlid. He was at length sentenced to be confined in chains, in the brig or ship's prison, where he pined away until he

died, and was thrown overboard for shark's meat,—a fate which he richly deserved.

“The common red deer is found in Africa, but not in large numbers. Of antelopes, however, there are about fifty species, most of which are peculiar to Africa. There is one kind of these animals on the plains of Southern and Central Africa, which migrate, at given periods, in vast numbers, and, like locusts, destroy every green thing in their way. Those in front are fat, while those in the rear are extremely lean, until the monsoon changes, when, turning back in the direction from whence they came, those before in the rear become the leaders, leaving the others to become poor, and to fall victims to lions and numerous other beasts of prey which follow in their train. It is said, that the lion has been seen to migrate with them, walking in the midst of the compressed phalanx, with only as much space between him and his victims, as the fears of those immediately around could procure by pressing outwards.

“The giraffe, or camelopard, was for several ages unknown in Europe, though Cæsar, the Dictator, had exhibited this animal at the Circæan games, and the Emperor Gordian had, afterwards, ten of them at a single show. As early as the sixteenth century, however, presents were made of them to the monarchs of Europe, by Asiatic and African princes. In their wild state they are peculiar to the plains of Southern and Central Africa, where they are met with in considerable numbers. They are a timid, harmless animal, and though such is their height that they will clear from twelve to sixteen feet at a single step, yet, so much shorter are their hind legs than those before, that in moving rapidly, they can only go upon an awkward gallop, and hence may be easily overtaken by a fleet horse. As the result of great enterprise and much expense, a few of these animals have been recently taken in the wilds of Africa, and brought to the United States, being the first ever exhibited there.

“There are three kinds of zebra peculiar to Africa, all distinguished by their beautiful stripes, their spirit and activity, and their obstinate and wayward capriciousness of disposition. They have rarely been tamed, so as to submit to labor, and though, by the length of their ears, and other marks, they show but too plainly their relation to the jackass tribe, still, they are entirely destitute of those meek and quiet virtues by which poor Jack is so eminently distinguished.

“It is said, that neither the ass nor the common horse are aboriginal inhabitants of Africa, though both of them are now numerous there. The ass is much used by the natives of Western Africa, at some distance from the coast, though not often met with east of the Niger. Its flesh is sometimes eaten by them as a medicine, being considered a valuable remedy, especially for coughs and colds. Horses of various kinds are very numerous in Central Africa, and some of the native kings can bring into the field several thousand mounted warriors. The Shouaas, a tribe of Arab descent, to the south of the desert of Sahara, furnish three thousand horses annually, from their herds, for use in Soudan, and a good horse will sell for from \$100 to \$120. Horses have sometimes been brought from the interior to Liberia, but have been but little used there. They were probably introduced into Africa, at first by the Arabs, from the North and East, but are now found wild in some parts in the interior, and are hunted by the natives for the sake of their flesh. They are of various sizes, from that of the Shetland pony upwards, and the horse-races in the region of the Niger are often conducted with much spirit and splendor. The ass may have been introduced into Africa at first by the French, Spanish, and Portuguese, from their settlements on the Western coast. The colonists of Liberia have suffered from the want of beasts of draught and burden, to aid them in removing timber for building, as also in ploughing their fields, and other necessary labor; and when we were at Monrovia, arrangements had just been made for obtaining twenty or thirty mules from the Cape de Verde islands.

"The Ethiopian hog is met with not only in the country from which it derives its name, but also roams wild throughout Central and Western Africa. They are fierce and savage, resembling the wild boar in their habits, but having a large pair of lobes, or wattles, under the eyes. The tusks of the upper jaw bend upwards towards the forehead, and when attacked, they often make a furious and fatal onset upon their opponents. They are large, and have heads larger, in proportion to their bodies, than common swine. They have no hair except on the tip of tail, and an upright mane, which is always of a snuff-brown color. Owing to Mahometan prejudices against these animals, their flesh is rarely used for food by the natives. Common swine are also abundant in Western Africa.

"Cattle on the coast are small and quite fat, but in the interior are as large as with us, and have humps on their shoulders, as in Abyssinia and the East Indies. In some parts of Africa they are wild in considerable numbers. These humps weigh twelve or fifteen pounds each, and are said to be by far the best of the animal. In some places in the interior, the native kings exact them of the butchers as their portion of every animal killed. Bullocks are often used by the natives, as beasts of burden, a small saddle of plaited rushes being placed upon them, on which are laid sacks of goatskin filled with grain, or other articles. The owner mounts on these, guiding the animal by a leather thong, which passes through the nose. In 1827, Mr. Ashmun, then Governor of Liberia, wrote as follows: 'This year we have cows from the interior, which were before prohibited. They are now fourteen in number, and milk is considerably plenty. We have also a butchery establishment, and from two to four or more bullocks are slaughtered weekly. There is an open path, 120 miles to the northeast of Monrovia, by which we can have as many bullocks as we choose to order. We have one team of small but good oxen in use, and several others breaking in.' The statements here made refer to the town of Monrovia alone, but when we were in Africa, the colonists at the more recent settlements had both cows and working oxen, which were in fine condition, and some of them of a good size.

"A distinguished naturalist remarks, that the tiger is unknown to Africa, though I have often heard them spoken of as existing in the vicinity of the colonies, and was told, that the natives had repeatedly brought in young ones, which they sold or presented to different individuals. These may, however, have been confounded either with leopards or panthers, both of which abound there. The colonists have sometimes shot these animals from the doors of their houses; and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Cape Palmas, says, that a leopard carried off a full-grown sheep from thence, leaping with it two fences not less than eight feet high. The colonists at Millsburg told me, that these animals frequently came prowling around their houses at night, and that hence they found it necessary to confine their pigs, sheep, goats, and fowls in close pens. One man said, that he had a dog which, being unwilling to be confined in the house, he permitted to lie out of doors. One night he heard the low, angry growl of a leopard beside the house, then a long leap upon the doorstep, followed by a dismal yell of the dog, as his savage foe fixed his fangs upon him, and then a hasty retreat, and all was silent. The skin of a lion or leopard is often the favored seat of a native king. To kill a leopard, it is said, is esteemed by them an Herculean feat; their teeth are regarded as almost a fortune; they wear them around their neck and legs, and no pearl would be more highly prized.

"The lions of different regions of Africa, vary somewhat as to their appearance, owing, perhaps, to the varieties of climate to be met with there. In the southern parts, they have manes nearly black, while those of Barbary are brown, the neck and

shoulders of the male being covered with a very thick mane. Those of Western Africa, are more of a yellow hue, with thinner manes. Among the ancient Romans, Sylla bought together 100 male lions, which were sent to Rome by Bocchus, king of Mauritania, in Northern Africa, and Pompey exhibited 315. How and where they were able to obtain so many of these furious animals, it is difficult for us to imagine.

"The Hippopotamus, or river horse, is peculiar to Africa, and is found extensively in the rivers and lakes of that continent. Bruce speaks of them as more than twenty feet in length, but is doubtful whether they are often met with so large as this. Their thick, tough hides are formed into bucklers by many of the native tribes, but are chiefly valuable for the ivory of their tusks, which, being harder than those of elephants, and not so apt to turn yellow, are much used by dentists.

"Elephants are not found near the coast, on account of the width of the streams and the softness of the soil, but in the interior, are met with in great numbers. The hunters, five or six in a party, fire together at a single animal, which is thus rendered weak by the loss of blood, and the second volley commonly kills him. The teeth are knocked out, part of the flesh is selected for eating, the skin is stretched on the ground with wooden pegs, and when dry, used for sandals. Parties thus hunt for months together, living on elephant's meat and wild honey. They sell their ivory to traveling merchants. Elephants are also killed by watching at night in trees over the paths where they go, and throwing down poisoned harpoons upon them, attached to a heavy billet of wood to give them greater force. The African Elephant has a rounder head, a more convex forehead, and much larger ears, and longer tusks than those of Asia. The tusks of the female are also as large as those of the male, while the Asiatic female has very small tusks. The Carthagenians made great use of elephants in their wars; but in modern times, owing to the use of firearms, they would be of little avail. Owing to the different condition and wants of the African tribes, from the nations of Asia, they do not subdue the elephant and employ him as in Asia, as a beast of burden, or for hunting. Ivory forms an important article of trade in Liberia, being brought by the natives from the interior in considerable quantities. Much of it is what is called broken ivory, the elephants often breaking out their tusks in vain attempts to tear up trees which are firmly imbedded in the ground when in quest of roots for food.

"In closing this sketch of a few of the numerous species of African animals, it may not be amiss briefly to allude to the camel, which, from the heavy burdens it bears, in its long and devious wanderings over that vast ocean of moving sand, the Sahara Bela-ma, or sea without water, has not unaptly been styled, 'The Ship of the Desert.' I have already spoken of these animals as existing in considerable numbers, on the farm of the grand Duke of Tuscany, near the city of Pisa, and met with them also in the vicinity of Athens, in Greece. In these places, owing to the abundance of herbage, and the lightness of their labors, they are much more sleek and comely than in Africa. Still, it is only as I have seen them in Barbary, lean and wayworn, moving along through the narrow streets of a Moorish city, attended by their wild Arab drivers, or reposing without the walls after their long and weary wanderings over the desert; it is thus only, that the camel appeared to me invested with all that peculiar interest, with which it has so often been presented to my mind, in those day-dreams of excited fancy, which the poetic description of scenes of Oriental wildness, magnificence, and beauty, have never failed to awaken within me.

"There are two species of camel. Of these, the Bactrian or Asiatic species, has two humps, one on the rump and another above the shoulders, and is said still to roam

wild in the desert of Shamo, on the frontier of China. This is the kind that is met with in Tuscany; and also in Tartary, and Southern Russia, where it is harnessed to wheel-carriages, and even to the plough. The dromedary, or Arabian camel, has but a single hump, and has spread from Arabia, as well over Syria and Persia, as throughout the whole of Northern Africa, where it is an indispensable aid to the commerce which is carried on over those dry and desert regions. Camels are spoken of in the Bible as among the presents given by Pharaoh to Abraham, and hence they must have existed in Egypt, from remote antiquity.

"The camel seems to have been made solely for the sandy deserts of the East, for his large, soft feet, which so well fit him for traveling over the yielding sand, are cut to pieces by the stones of high and rocky regions, while mud and melting snows, soften his feet and render him unfit for use. It has well been said that, 'To the wild Arab of the desert, the camel is all that his necessities require. He feeds on the flesh, drinks the milk, makes clothes and tents of the hair; belts, sandals, saddles, and buckets of the hide: he conveys himself and family on his back, makes his pillow of his side, and his shelter of him against the whirlwind of sand. Couched in a circle around him, his camels form a fence, and in battle, an intrenchment, behind which his family and property are obstinately and often successfully defended.'"

"The heirie erragnol, or desert camel, resembles the common kind, but it is more elegantly formed and incomparably fleet. Of this species, there are three varieties; the first being called tasayee, or the heirie of nine days, because it can perform nine days' journey in one; the second sabayee, going, in one day, the usual distance of seven; the third, talatayee, traveling three days' journey in one. They are guided by a leather thong, attached to a ring, which passes through the upper lip; and the wild Arab, with his loins, ears, and breast bound round to prevent injury from the violent percussion of the air caused by the rapid motion of the animal, mounted on a Moorish saddle, with only a few dates, some ground barley, and a skin of water, flies with the speed of the wind over the desert, his camel being able for seven days together, to abstain from drinking, while he himself, can travel for three days without tasting food, or taking at most, only a handful of dates. The common load of a camel, is 400 or 500 pounds, and they often lie down and sleep with this burden upon them."

From the London Missionary of January, 1842.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Baptist.—Edina, at the southern extremity of Liberia, 1839, J. Clarke. Lewis K. Crocker, (or Kong Koba,) native assistant. Madebli, twenty miles from Edina, W. G. Crocker. Bexley, six miles above Edina, John Day. Mrs. Crocker died August 29, 1840: Messrs. Fielding and Constantine, with their wives, arrived at Edina on the 3d of December; where they were to remain for a time, and afterwards proceed into the interior, by way of Fernando Po and the Niger. Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, however, died in the January following. Mr. W. G. Crocker is, on account of impaired health, on a visit to America. Communicants, forty-four, scholars, seventy-eight.

Mr. Crocker gave his principal attention to translations; Mr. Clarke to the Bassa language and preaching at Edina.

The Missionaries have given the following sketch of the Bassa tribe in among whom they labor.

"Their manners are simple, and their wants few. They depend upon the cultivation of the soil, and raise barely sufficient to supply their necessities from year to year. Each person selects some spot, which, by not having been cultivated for several years, is covered by trees and bushes. These trees and bushes, he, with the aid of his wife or wives, cuts down in the dry season; and after burning them, just as the rainy weather sets in, puts his rice and cassada into the ground. As soon as the farm is burned, almost all the rest of the work devolves on the women. The time occupied by the men in farming is not far from three months in the year; the remainder is spent chiefly in idleness. Some, however, are more industrious, and make canoes, paddles and rice mortars. Some are employed by the colonists to bring wood, or to work on their farms. Though they are generally averse to labor, and always call their farming season a time of trouble, yet, for the sake of reward, they can be induced to work for a short season with some degree of diligence. They are eager to acquire money, but have very little disposition to hoard.

"The people live in small villages, containing from 20 to 200 houses. Each man, with the exception of the headman, builds his own house. These houses are from six or eight feet square, to twenty feet long and a dozen wide. The sides consist of poles thrust into the ground perpendicularly, and plastered with a kind of clay, or covered with a mat. The roof is covered with thatch, projecting two or more feet beyond the sides of the house, and generally comes down to within about four or five feet of the ground. By this, the sides of the house are thoroughly secured from the rain. The interior is principally occupied by a bed, formed of a mat resting on a kind of frame work, raised from the ground about eighteen inches, or made of earth, elevated above the rest of the floor about six inches and covered with a mat. The natives always have a fire at night. They have no chimney, but the smoke finds its way out at openings left for this purpose under the eaves.

"A pot or two for cooking, a wooden bowl or a wash basin, and sometimes a wooden spoon, comprise all that many a native family owns of such articles. Their wardrobe consist of a few yards of different kinds of cloth cut up into pieces of one or two yards in length. One of these pieces forms the robe of their most respectable females. The cloth is, by females of the Bassa tribe, wrapped round the body, so as to lap in front; the width of the cloth, which is usually from three quarters to a yard, forming the length of the garment. The men use generally about a yard of cloth. Some of the tribes on the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing cloths. The Grebo men, at Cape Palmas, dress like Bassa women, and their women like the Bassa men.

"The food of the natives is, usually, rice, cassada, palm oil, bananas, plantains, green corn roasted, and such animal food as they can obtain. They eat cats, dogs, monkeys, snakes, frogs, and almost every kind of fish that can be procured.

"Their principal amusement is dancing to the sound of a drum accompanying their instrumental with vocal music. The children are taught to dance as soon as they can walk. Such is their attachment to this amusement, that they frequently keep it up most of the night, for many nights in succession. Both sexes, and almost all ages, participate in this sport. At the burial of a headman, great preparations are made. Natives flock in from all around, and several days and nights are spent in dancing. This ends with a feast.

"The Bassas seem to have no system of religion. They are, however, much under the power of superstition. Their belief in witchcraft is amazing. They live in much dread of being poisoned; and they wear on their bodies something furnished by their gregree-men, to guard them against that and other evils. They profess to believe that their gregrees will protect them from bullets, but they rarely put themselves in a situation to test their virtue.

"In regard to futurity they manifest astonishing blindness and ignorance. Indeed such is their fear of death, that they will rarely suffer themselves to think long enough upon it to form any idea of what lies beyond. They have some vague notion of existence beyond the grave; and frequently carry food, and throw it upon the grave of a deceased relative, years after his death. I have seen Santa Will talking, professedly, to his son's body, years after it was put into the grave. Some believe that the person who dies comes back an infant. It is the province of the gregree-men to say who it is that has thus come back: the child is then called by the name of this person."

Mr Clark writes:

"Our prospects here were never more encouraging than at the present. The natives manifest an increasing interest in the education of their children. We have forty children connected with the school at Edina, twenty-eight boys, and twelve girls.

They are making good progress in their studies. About half of them can read tolerably well, and have advanced considerably in writing: seven of them are attending to Arithmetic, five to English Grammar, seven to Geography, four to Natural Philosophy, and two to the rudiments of Latin; one of these two is Kong Koba, and the other Lewis, the son of Santa Will, the Headman of the town, Madebli, in which brother Crocker resides."

A Bassa spelling book and a hymn book have been printed at Cape Palmas: the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John are revised for the press.

A printing press, and other apparatus, have been supplied to the Mission.

Board of Missions.—Cape Palmas, Fair Hope, John Leighton Wilson, B. V. R. James, Printer, a man of color, and three native assistants. Fishtown, 1840, Alexander E. Wilson, M. D., and one native assistant. Native communicants, twelve; children in the seminary, thirty-five males and fifteen females. Total number of scholars, 125. Pages twenty-two, twenty-three. Dr. Wilson, writing from a new station, at Fishtown, says:

"At length we are settled at this place, and have commenced our operations. We have a school of twenty-two children; of whom fifteen are day scholars. The remainder came with us from Fair Hope, and board with us. Mrs. Wilson takes the principal management of the school, and is assisted by Mr. Banks, who for several years has been in the employment of the Mission.

"Every Sabbath since our removal, we have held divine service for the people. The attendance has been tolerably good; perhaps the average number about 100. Our plan has been, to teach the history of the creation, and man's apostacy, as we have it recorded in Genesis, using the catechetical plan of instruction.

"We find the people a good deal different from the warlike Zoolahs. Perhaps no heathen people is less blood-thirsty than the Grebo. They are palaverous and noisy enough, but they shrink from the shedding of blood. They have wars; but sometime they continue from five to ten years, and there will not be twenty lives lost. They use guns, but never in fair, close battle. How different from the brave Zoolah, who, as sagay in hand, rushes down on his adversary, and fights hand to hand, until the death of one party puts an end to the combat! and instead of a Moselekatsi or Dingaan we have a most complete specimen of democracy. The Ashantee, as also other kingdoms, are dreadful in war, as the lamentable destruction of Sir George M'Carthy and the whole of his army evinces; and generally in those parts of West Africa where the slave trade is carried on, wars are conducted with more enterprise and destruction of human life.

"We are situated within seventy or eighty yards of the sea. The scenery immediately around Fishtown is quite oriental. Looking West and South, we have a beautiful expanse of ocean; and turning to the South-east and East, we have a plain, with here and there a tall palm tree, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet without a limb.

"The settlement is made up of four compact villages, the most distant of which are not more than a quarter of mile apart. The number of houses in all is between 500 and 600; and the number of inhabitants probably between 2000 and 3000. The place has a beautiful bay and excellent landing.

"The Missionaries give the following view of the Mission at the close of 1840:

"*Congregation.*—During the year, preaching has been continued at Fair Hope every Sabbath; one sermon in English, one in Grebo, and a lecture in the evening in one of the native towns, also in Grebo. Besides this, two weekly evening prayer meetings have been held in the native towns. The service in English is for the benefit of the members of the Mission and the more advanced pupils of the seminary. The attendance upon Grebo preaching, for the most part of the year, has been composed almost entirely of the pupils of the seminary. There has been a gradual improvement, however, in this respect during the last four months. The night meetings have been attended with better success, and they are, we trust, silently exerting a good and salutary influence. At three out stations, namely, Rocktown, intermediate between Cape Palmas and Fishtown, Middletown, half way between Rocktown and Fishtown, and Sarekeh, twelve miles in the interior, occasional preaching has been maintained.

"*Communicants.*—The number of communicants belonging to the Mission church is twenty-three; of whom twelve are natives, and all, in some way or other, connected with the mission. One of the pupils of the seminary, we hope, experienced a change of heart a short time since; but we have thought it prudent to defer for a while his admission to the sacrament.

"*Influence on the natives.*—We have the satisfaction to know that many of them have a considerable amount of religious knowledge, and that the subject of religion has become a theme of frequent discussion. Many have discarded altogether their gregrees. Perhaps one third of the influential men of the country have no gregrees now. Many of them would be ashamed to acknowledge their belief in the power of gregrees.

"The power of the doctors (fetishmen,) over the minds of the people is obviously becoming less. It is universally believed among them, that if a doctor falls, or is thrown into salt water, his devil will forsake him; and, as a class, they are always careful to keep themselves at a due distance from the surf. They, however, excited, on one occasion, the displeasure of the people and eight of them, at the same time, were conducted to the surf, and, in the midst of the tremendous shouts and exultations, were plunged into the salt water. The thing was hailed with general exultation throughout the country, and every doctor who misdemane himself is threatened with similar treatment.

"*Education.*—The operations of the seminary have continued during the year without any interruption. The number of pupils in steady attendance, exclusive of four or five children belonging to the colony, is about fifty: the number of males thirty-five, and females fifteen. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could reasonably be expected. The first class are about to enter upon the studies of the last year; and will be qualified, if their lives are spared, in the course of it, to become efficient teachers. Six of our native pupils are now in active employment; and their efforts and success have been such as to inspire us with high hopes of those who are in a course of preparatory study.

"The day school at Rocktown has been continued without any material interruption. It is a larger community of natives than that either at Cape Palmas or Fishtown. Probably the amount of inhabitants does not fall short of 4000; so that the influence of one school and one teacher over such a community cannot be very considerable.

"The school at Sarekeh is taught by one of our native pupils. The number of pupils, male and female, is fifteen, all of whom are provided with food by their parents. The influence of this teacher, though he is young and inexperienced, is very considerable. His house is thrown open at morning and evening prayers; and not unfrequently it is filled with people, the most of whom are attracted to the place by their love of singing. On the Sabbath he conducts a Sabbath school and a religious meeting. They are always much entertained in hearing stories from the bible. The story of Joseph is familiar to almost every individual in the community; and the rehearsal of it, and of stories of kindred nature, has become a pastime among them. The cause of education is decidedly popular at that place; so much so, that we find it far easier to procure female pupils at that place than at any place on the sea coast. This we ascribe to the influence of the teacher's wife. In addition to the day school already mentioned, we may add, that we have a night school at Cape Palmas, embracing fifteen or twenty children, all of whom are taught by one of the pupils of the seminary."

The printing executed at the Mission press embraces sixteen separate publications; among which are, a dictionary, the ten commandments, bible history, two volumes, life of Christ, reading and spelling books for the schools, and hymn books. These publications contain 556 pages, the number of volumes 25,000, and the entire number of pages is 1,028,800; of which there are in the Grebo language, 470 pages of different matter, 20,000 volumes, and the whole number of pages 942,000. The remainder is in English and the Bassa languages.

"*Call for a hundred Missionaries.*—The Missionaries, in their annual report, say, that part of the coast commonly denominated the Ivory Coast, commencing within twenty miles of Cape Palmas, and extending to the distance of 400 miles, embraces an immense population; and, inclusive of such as would be rendered accessible to the Missionary by means of the rivers, would probably exceed one million. This part of the coast is healthful, and has never, except to a very limited degree, been disturbed by the slave trade; and in consequence, the people are, comparatively, harmless and inoffensive in their intercourse with white men; and are enterprising and industrious, compared with other parts of Africa.

"We know of no feature in the age in which we live, more cheering to the hearts of the people of God, and likely to be productive of more good to the inhabitants of Africa, than the fact, that one of the greatest Christian nations should be engaged in laying open the heart of Africa, and inviting the heralds of the cross to co-operate

with her in disseminating education, civilization, and religion among her benighted inhabitants. If the event is not hailed with the most enthusiastic gratitude by the Christian church, then we have altogether overrated her spirit and enterprise. If we have not misunderstood the nature of the enterprise proposed by the philanthropists of Great Britain, the design is not only to render the country accessible to the Missionary, but, at the same time, to extend to him all the facilities and protection which will be needed for the prosecution of his undertaking. The field will afford ample scope for the uninterrupted and most extended efforts of every Missionary Association.

"Can there not be found men whose hearts pant to enter upon this field of labor?" It seems to us highly desirable that at least seven or eight Missionaries should be sent out to Africa with as little delay as possible; one or two to strengthen this Mission, three to found a new station on the Ivory Coast, and at least three for the country bordering on the Niger. We could, upon our own knowledge of the country, scanty as it is, designate locations of a most interesting character, for at least one hundred Missionaries, almost the whole of which must, we fear, for many a long day, remain a scene of desolation and moral ruin."

Episcopal.—Cape Palmas, Mount Vaughan, 1836. Thomas S. Savage, M. D., L. B. Minor, Joshua Smith: G. A. Perkins, assistant, four male and one female native assistant. Out stations: at Graway, eight miles, Mr. Appleby; and at Cavally, thirteen miles, three native assistants. Mr. and Mrs. Payne sailed from Cape Palmas on the thirteenth of April, and reached New York, July first, Mrs. Payne's health requiring a temporary change of climate. Communicants at Mount Vaughan, twenty-six, scholars 117. Cost of the Mission for the last year 1,990 pounds, fourteen shillings, and four pence. Pages twenty-three, twenty-five.

The committee have furnished the following review of the Mission:

"More than 100 pupils, taken principally from the children of the native chiefs and Headmen, have been received into the Mission stations; and thus, separated from heathen parents, are preparing to become teachers of their countrymen. Several of the older pupils have been baptised into the Christian faith, and a part of these are now employed as teachers. The gospel is preached at three stations, to several hundred of the natives, each Sunday. So far as the overcoming of prejudice is concerned, and the exciting of a desire for instruction, the result is evident."

The report states:

"Eight persons were baptized on the previous Easter day, having given evidence of faith in Christ. At the school, there were thirty male and twenty female pupils. Four of the more advanced had been sent to the out stations as interpreters and assistants. The progress of a native town under Christian influence, to which allusion was made in the last report, has been very gradual. Six houses, however, had been built, and in part occupied, adding much to the cultivated appearance of the Mission grounds."

Of Mount Vaughan it is said:

"The congregation at the Mission chapel, in the morning, averages seventy-five; and in the evening, more of the colonists attended, sometimes filling the house. Four services are held, during the week, at the native towns in the immediate neighborhood, besides occasional services elsewhere. During the last six months of the year, three were added to the communicants.

Of the out stations, the Committee report:

"At Graway, the school has been continued: the number of pupils is fifteen, all of whom are taught to read. Religious instruction is also given by Mr. Appleby, with encouraging prospects.

"The schools at Cavally, under the care of Rev. Mr. Payne and his wife, contain thirty-seven adults and children, twenty-two of whom reside at the mission. Services at this station have been continued with increasing interest, the congregation amounting to about 200, and continuing through the busiest season of the year. The natives at large have manifested a disposition to suspend their accustomed labor on the Sabbath. The principal interpreter of this station, a young man of hopeful promise, has visited Dehueh, in the interior, and found an earnest desire for teachers. Mr. Payne had commenced religious instruction at the town of King Baphro, at the mouth of the Cavally river, four miles beyond his station, and eighteen miles from Cape Palmas.

"Mr. Payne brings pleasing intelligence from the mission; and a visit of eight days at Sierra Leone afforded an opportunity of personal acquaintance with the impor-

tant operations of the Church Missionary Society in that quarter. We subjoin a few extracts from Mr. Payne's Journal:—Yesterday, Gnebur returned from a visit to an interior tribe, called Wehbo, distant from this place about fifty miles. He, and two young men who accompanied him, took their books with them, and made good use of them. Among others, he took a Grebo hymn book, several of which he learned to read and sing with great facility. These he used in evening worship, in connection with prayer in his own tongue. Whenever he gave notice that there would be religious services at the house in which he was staying it was crowded to overflowing. On these occasions, in addition to singing and praying, he was in the habit of telling the people of the things of God. The conversations afford apt illustrations of the state of mind which the Missionary here has to encounter.

“But, Gnebur,” says an old man, “if true, why should we attend to the things of God? What can we gain by it? We are too far from the coast to be visited by white men, and therefore cannot become rich? Why then tell us to mind the things of God?” “I do not tell you,” says Gnebur, “that by keeping God’s laws you will become rich in this world, but that you will be happy with God when you die. But God is able to make those who love him rich, even in this world, if he chooses.” Such remarks show that Gnebur’s trip caused the people of Wehbo to think about the claims of the gospel; and thus a beginning of preaching the gospel to this interior tribe has been made.

“Our Quarterly Examination took place yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Wilson of Cape Palmas and his wife, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and several teachers of our mission, attended. The progress of all was encouraging; that of many of the young men, much so. The interest of the occasion was not a little enhanced by the presence of the King, headmen, and the parents of most of the children; all of whom appeared highly gratified with the exercises.

“When the examination closed, Mr. Wilson arose, and, after expressing his gratification, remarked, that it was not quite seven years since he first visited the towns of the Grebo country: then there was not one school, nor one child under religious instruction; now, there were seven schools in operation, giving instruction to upwards of 200 children; and the people of the towns where those schools were located were hearing the glad tidings of the gospel.”

The Rev. Dr. Savage was induced, for the restoration of health and for gaining further information, to visit the leeward coast. His absence was prolonged for several months, no opportunity occurring for his return. His attention, however, has been given to missionary duties; and to inquiries at various points on the coast as far as Accra, including a range of sea coast not less than 550 miles. He mentions the following places as eligible for Missionary stations:

“*Cape Lahou*.—Little or no difficulty need be apprehended in establishing a mission at Cape Lahou. The population, I am inclined to think, is more dense than in any other part of the Gold Coast. A large river, having a common origin with two others, empties its waters into the ocean just east of the town, by which a free intercourse is had with the interior.

“*Dix Cove*.—I found at Dix Cove a very gratifying feeling in favor of Missions and general improvement. Every facility was proffered, by both the Commandant of the Fort and the natives. There are a number who have put on, to a considerable degree, civilization, and desire the immediate location of a missionary. There are about twenty who can read well in the Bible, and understand enough of English to receive instruction without the aid of an interpreter. The greater part of this number have attended the Fort school at Cape Coast, and derived their knowledge of the language principally through that channel. They are so urgent in their call for a missionary, that they offer to assist largely in the erection of a Mission House and Chapel. This point may be considered the most promising, in respect to immediate results, between Cape Palmas and Cape Coast, and ought to be at once occupied.

“A school has been in operation for about a year, established by the Governor of Cape Coast, and taught by a native of that place. If the circumstances of our mission would permit, I should deem it my duty to recommend its occupancy without delay. At Boutry, four miles, and Seconde, twenty miles from Dix Cove, are native settlements with forts occupied by the Dutch. But long as this part of the Gold Coast has been in the hands of the Europeans, no change has been affected in their religion. The Fetish, with all its concomitants, seems to have as strong a hold upon this people as any other. The Governor, however, freely gives his consent to missionary effort any where within the Dutch Territory, and has personally expressed his wishes for our success.

“Cape St. Appolonia and Westward.”—The Gold Coast may be considered as occupied from Cape St. Appolonia to Accra inclusive, a distance of 180 miles. But from the latter point eastward, almost indefinitely called the slave coast, the sound of the gospel is not heard. Westward from Cape St. Appolonia, as far as the Grebo Territory, in our immediate vicinity, is a field extending more than 300 miles along the coast, wholly unoccupied, and open to the labors of American missionaries. The most important points within this range are, Talva, Cape St. Andrews, Cape Lahou, and probably Assinee. All of these, without doubt, are immediately accessible to the missionary, especially the first three; and ought to be occupied as soon as the right men can be found. Being but forty to 100 and 170 miles from Cape Palmas, they are within canoe distance; and may be adopted, in case of additional laborers, without fear of endangering the unity of our present mission.”

Methodist.—Liberia, 1832, John Seys; S. M. E. Goheen, M. D., J. Burton, Assts.; W. J. Payne, Printer; Ann Wilkins, Lydia Ann Beers, Assts. At thirteen stations, principally in the towns of Liberia, there are also thirteen Missionaries, and six Assts., mostly colored people, Rev. J. B. Barton has departed to his rest. Communicants, colored people, 728. The Report states:

“The Mission is still under the superintendence of the Rev. John Seys, who in labors and sufferings has been abundant during the last year. Notwithstanding repeated afflictive bereavements, and the severe trials to which he has been subjected by an unhappy misunderstanding with the Governor of the Colony within which the mission is located, he has persevered in his missionary work with unabated zeal and success.

“The high school at Monrovia is in a state of increasing prosperity, under the charge of brother Burton, assisted by white and colored teachers. It contains 140 scholars. The manual labor school at White Plains is becoming an object of great interest; and brother Seys has removed from Monrovia to White Plains, chiefly with the view of being near this thriving institution. Here various agricultural and mechanical employments are provided for the natives, who exclusively are the pupils in this school.

“In addition to the churches, Sabbath schools, and day schools in the Colony, including that of the re-captured Africans, all of which are in an encouraging state, the attempts to establish mission stations in the native towns in the interior have met with unexampled success. At Heddington there is a flourishing school of native boys; and 100 natives have been converted, and united in church fellowship. Many of the neighboring tribes are sending their headmen to examine the wonderful things at Heddington. One of the native chiefs, King Bango, after having given good evidence of piety, has lately died in great peace.

“Another station is in a native town, called Robertsville; here also are a school, Sabbath school, and church; which has greatly prospered, and promises to rival Heddington in extent and usefulness. A native chief, named Zooda, has engaged in missionary excursions through the neighboring tribes and has met with extraordinary success in bringing in scores of inquisitive heathen to hear this ‘God-palaver’ as it is called by the natives, as well as in recruiting boys for the school. The children of the Kings of most of the adjacent tribes are included among the pupils, in all the schools.

“The success and usefulness of the efforts made by our society, in behalf of Africa, encouraged the Board to persevere in the support and enlargement of this mission, with renewed courage and confidence; believing that a great and effectual door is now opened into the heart of that dark continent.

Presbyterian.—Liberia: among the Kroo people—Oren K. Canfield; Abraham Miller, native assistant, and Cecilia Van Tine, colored assistant. The Rev. O. K. Canfield embarked on third of February in company with Mrs. Canfield. Rev. Jonathan P. Alward and Mrs. Alward, and the assistants, A. Miller and C. Van Tine. Mrs. Alward died on the twenty-first of April. On the sixth of November, the Rev. Robert W. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer embarked for this mission.

“The field of labor to which they were appointed is that part of the coast inhabited by the Kroos, a large tribe, stated to be probably 30,000 or 40,000 in number, dwelling at an equal distance from Monrovia and Cape Palmas. The station at Green, or Boblee, has been, for a time, relinquished.

“Abraham Miller is a native prince, formerly a scholar at the station of Green, and hopefully pious. After spending nearly a year in America, at school, he has gone back

to his people, with apparently strong and sincere desires to be useful. He will continue his studies under the care of the missionaries.

The Report adds :

"The Grand Cesters tribe, immediately below the Kroos has many claims on the attention of the church for immediate missionary labor ; and two missionaries, one a minister of the gospel and the other a physician, might have been obtained for them, if the Committee could have engaged to send them out in July last. The want of adequate funds was the poor, but sufficient reason, for not undertaking their support."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

In our last survey, we gave in detail, the statistics and prospects of the Colony of Liberia, which is the scene of the operations of these societies : the particulars may be seen at pages twenty-fifth and sixth of our last volume.

Proposals for establishing an Episcopal Theological Seminary, and an appeal on this subject by the bishop of Kentucky, appeared in the same volume, at page 463 and 464, and, at page 448—491 an account was given of the prosperous state and good prospects of the Colony.

The controversy referred to, page twenty-fifth of our last volume, is still maintained.

Statistics and Prospects of Liberia.—From the last report of the societies, we select the following particulars :

"*Health of the Colony.*—The Governor says that there is less sickness in the Colony than at any period for the last eighteen months. Even the white mission families have enjoyed good health during the past year.

"*Road into the Interior.*—The Committee have for some time been anxious to open a road from the coast to the mountain country ; with a view of making a settlement ; believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the sea-board, and thus render the acclimating fever harmless. We have received assurances that this road, which had been commenced prior to the rainy season, will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as the weather will permit.

"*Agriculture.*—The Colony has continued gradually to improve. The amount of labor applied to the cultivation of the soil was greater the last than it had been in any two preceding years. A surplus of provisions, for the first time, raised in the Colony.

"*Summary.*—In five settlements there are 7,205 coffee trees, ninety-five acres in rice ; 182 in cassada ; 160 in potatoes ; five acres in corn ; eight acres in pea-nuts ; eight acres in peas ; ten acres in sugar cane ; twenty-seven acres in arrow root ; fifteen in vegetables : total under cultivation, including the public farm 513 acres ; 57 cattle, 246 hogs, 114 sheep, 101 goats, two turkeys, 174 ducks, 2,102 fowls. In the public farm, there are twenty-five acres in sugar cane ; fifteen acres in potatoes ; ten acres in cassada ; two yoke of oxen.

"There are about 200 acres of land in cultivation at Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, but considerably more is cleared. By a report made sometime since, there were actually growing about 23,000 coffee trees in the three settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley.

"*Retail Trade.*—The Committee, previous to sending out the last expedition, directed the Governor to discontinue the retail of goods and provisions, and to sell only by wholesale ; believing that justice to the colonists entitled them to the retail business of the colony.

"*Schools.*—The Governor has encouraged the colonists to establish primary schools in the several districts and settlements in the Colony, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. The sum appropriated to each school is about one hundred dollars. He is directing suitable buildings on Factory Island, in the St. Johns river for a high school. The funds are furnished by 'the Ladies' African School Society of Philadelphia.' These buildings are to be of brick, sufficiently extensive to accommodate a large boarding school.

"*Extension of Territory.*—The Committee have urged the Governor, by purchase to extend the jurisdiction of the Colony to Cape Mount.

"There are strong inducements for us to extend our territory. The slave trade can never be effectually broken up within the Colony, while the natives own intermediate portions, which they permit slavers to occupy ; nor can a communication by land be

safely kept up between our settlements. An additional reason is, that the British Government, and the agricultural and commercial companies preparing to act in Africa under its protection, are treating with the native kings for territory on the coast. Should they make settlements in Liberia, it would enbarrass, if not defeat, the experiment now making there, of a United Representative Government. Our purchases made from the natives do not require their removal. Their political relations only are changed: they are required to submit to the laws of the Colony; to give up their barbarous customs of trial by sasswood, etc., and to abandon the slave trade; while their title is secured to their homes and their lands.

"*Sinou*.—This settlement, planted by the Mississippi State Colonization Society, has received no new emigrants since the death of Governor Finley, who was murdered by the natives, when absent from the Colony. In losing the Governor, the colonists seem to have lost, in some degree, their energy. They are now, however, gradually improving, under the supervision of Governor Buchanan, who has been appointed agent by the Mississippi Society. The Mississippi and Louisiana Societies being now politically united with the American Colonization Society, we hope, with their cordial co-operation and assistance, to be able to strengthen the settlement of Sinou.

"*Cape Palmas*.—The operations of this Colony continue to be conducted with energy and success. The colonists, under the supervision of Governor Russwurm, a colored man, are improving in their moral and physical condition.

"*Bexley*.—Governor Buchanan visited Bexley, and was highly gratified at the progress of things among the new emigrants. All are living in comfortable log houses, with lots around each, covered with a luxuriant growth of cassada, potatoes, corn, beans, plantains, etc. The streets, too, are all planted. Some of the men were hard at work, cutting and burning the trees and bushes off their farms.

"The population of Liberia, including Cape Palmas, is 5,000. There are, in the Colony, missionaries and teachers connected with the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians; and in the aggregate, number 1380 communicants.

"Governor Buchanan has lately acquired for the American Colonization Society the different tracts on the coast, known as Grand Boutaw, Little Boutaw, and Blue Barre, a distance on the sea of fifty miles, and extending indefinitely inland.

"*African Civilization Society*.—The Society has been principally occupied, during the year, circulating information relative to slavery and the slave trade, by means of associations, and the publication of the 'Friend of Africa,' pages twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh."

NIGER EXPEDITION.—Many deaths have occurred from fevers on board the steamers engaged in this expedition. The disease appears to have been contracted while passing through the low country near the coast, and developed itself as they ascended the river further into the higher portions of the country. The London Patriot says that of the entire number of whites employed in the expedition, one-eighth died before the 10th of October, of the men one-sixth, and of the officers one-seventeenth. The scientific men had suffered very lightly, and Rev. Messrs. Muller and Schon, not at all. The editor adds:

"This loss is certainly much less than that of former expeditions. Park's whole retinue was annihilated. Capt. Tuckey, in 1816, died with nearly one-half of his officers and crew, and all the scientific men, with a single exception. Capt. Owen lost nearly two-thirds; and Laird, by the time he had arrived at the Confluence, had buried half his white crew, and more than half his officers. This latter gentleman, in a letter to the Spectator, (December 18,) gives it as his decided opinion, that the fever was less malignant in this case than in his own; and that they have 'passed through their greatest danger with much less loss than any reasonable man anticipated;' and that those who have escaped are not likely to be attacked again, unless by returning to the swamps. This opinion, given with a frankness which does him honor, combined with the confirmation which they give of the healthiness of the country above the Delta, goes far to remove the natural fears for their future safety. The expedition, far from being given up, is going steadily on. Treaties have been concluded with Obi of Eboe, and Attah of Egarrah, for the entire abolition of the slave trade and of human sacrifices. Of the conduct and deportment of both these princes, the commissioners speak very highly. A tract of ground, sixteen miles in length and six in width, dry and elevated, and including a mountain of 1,200 feet in height, has been purchased, and the model farm put in active operation. The country is represented as fully open for missionary or other enterprise, and the natives perfectly peaceable and friendly."—*Day Spring*.

MISSIONARY LABORS AND SCENES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA:

BY REV. ROBERT MOFFAT.

THIS is a work recently published in London, and of which probably there is but one copy in the United States, which was sent to the writer under peculiar circumstances immediately after its publication. It is an octavo, in one volume, 620 pages. It bears throughout the impress of the ability and Christian zeal of this eminent missionary. Truly, we may say of his missionary life, *inter varios casus, et tot discrimina rerum*. No ten missionaries have ever lived who could more truly say even of conflicts and difficulties, *quorum pars fui*. The work, however, is not a mere narrative of the writer's perils in the wilderness, hunger and thirst, cold and destitution; it calmly sketches the physical scenes of Africa with admirable exactness and with uncommon propriety and force of style. The writer of this notice has seen no work of the same compass in which the manners and characteristics of the inhabitants of Africa are more graphically described. Its natural history is also presented with an abundance of detail which derives new attraction from the dangers of the author amid the ferocious wild beasts of that continent, so unique in the forms of animal life. For we may confidently affirm the well-known fact, which in this work receives new illustration, that no other continent affords such multiform animal organization as Africa. In addition to the greater frequency there of the fierce animals common to it and to Asia, it has some peculiar to itself.

As already remarked, the physical character of Africa is also developed in this work with uncommon precision, truth and vivacity, while we find his descriptions of aridity and unproductiveness, correspond to those hitherto given by travelers, we further learn that Africa is by no means the sterile continent, that many have carelessly supposed. Park and other explorers had long since apprised us that much of the interior and portions of the coast are abundantly—and to no small extent—exuberantly fertile. With their representations, the truly vigorous and authentic sketches of the author fully concur. Much of them is derived from personal observation, while a part of them was communicated by A. Smith, a scientific traveler, who liberally imparted of his information to Mr. Moffat. We might expect, indeed, *a priori*, from the wisdom of the Creator—who formed the earth to be inhabited—that he had invested with a general fertility, a continent, the third in size of the four quarters of the globe. The physical character of many African productions differs widely, it is true, from that of our own continent, particularly the northern part. But this, so far from inducing us to feel indifference in relation to them, constitutes a pressing invitation to the most intense curiosity and interest with respect to them, and our material interests and occupations, are thereby the more nearly and deeply affected. Contrast and difference of production are the basis of mutual profitable exchangeability. Variety of this nature thus sharpens inquiry, and furnishes new enjoyment and benefit to the physical man. Thus the way is effectually paved for advantageous commercial intercourse. A further cause of it, and a means of its indefinite augmentation, exists in our manufacturing advancement, more and more, (as it will,) fitting us to furnish a people but little skilled in this branch of national industry and progress, but abounding in highly valuable products of agriculture and the chase.

Yet there exists a drawback, on our anticipations here, which points our exertions in a new direction, even from considerations of mere physical good.

Sage reflection, drawing its certain conclusions from the history that teaches by example, assures us that Africa can never, in her present state, barbarous in most parts, half civilized in other parts, become so usefully tributary to commerce as she should be and may be, until her moral condition is essentially improved. This is the great *desideratum* in her present position. The intercourse of white men with her heretofore, so far as it has operated *directly* on her own moral condition, has been one greatly to deteriorate instead of bettering it. Their cupidity has stimulated the ferocious and horrible wars of her tribes upon each other, and their science has only served to give a transient superiority to a few tribes in their sanguinary conflicts. The slave trade has been nourished by the white man's avarice, and an increase of inexpressible horrors has arisen from his ministrations to the fierce desires and passions of Africa's own children.

But happily for humanity and for liberty, that day is rapidly passing away; the last sands in that hour-glass of blood and desolation are watched by the Christian and philanthropist with keen sensibility. In that new and glorious treaty which has been recently ratified by three-fourths of our Senate—which reflects immortal honor on its authors and zealous defenders, and which has received a fresh ratification from the acclamation of a free people—a new measure is adopted for the extirpation of this hydra. The two greatest Protestant Christian nations of the globe, have solemnly combined their exertions without a sacrifice of any national right by either party, to terminate this demoniac traffic. It is a new epocha in the history of Africa, it is a new era in the annals of the world. The united efforts of these two nations, drawing into their vortex, as they will, the virtuous moral power of half the world, will, we have no reason to doubt, effectually suppress this cruel commerce, and while the great end is gained of destroying this opprobrium of the human race, incidental advantages to legitimate traffic will inevitably ensue. New marts for its extension will be opened, or old ones improved; and hand in hand religion, the arts and sciences of civilized life, and all the various improvements of a Christian people, will take deep root and evolve enduring blessing on that long benighted continent. Acting thus extensively as benefactors of the human race, they will at the same time adopt the dictates of a policy the most efficiently promotive of their own true interests.

That the highest, the true civilization of Africa is feasible, this work incontestably proves. That Christianity alone can produce such civilization, is equally clear. To hew marble, to paint canvass, to erect monuments of architecture, to make some progress in intellectual attainments, in mathematical and historical researches, do not constitute the character of civilization in its most comprehensive and best sense. Such civilization includes the moral affections, inspires the Christian charities of social life, breathes adoration of God, and peace and good will to man. These are its indispensable characteristics, and to these the Gospel is essential. Wherever its benign principles have deep root, wherever they maintain a uniform ascendancy, there men reap the great harvest of a true civilization in its

maturity and fulness. The author of this work exhibits, in its effects on Africans, some of the most pleasing fruits of the moral power of the Gospel, with a plenitude of evidence. Yet what is there in them that is essentially new? They are but conformable to its results in other parts of the world where it has been planted, and where its holy and sublime doctrines and precepts have been experimentally tested. What it did for the almost naked Briton, in his uncivilized barbarity, it has already in numerous consoling and encouraging instances done for the sons and daughters of Africa. And it will yet do more, certainly, and at no distant day. Its precious faith has lost none of its glorious potency. It can and will perform again such mighty works as those for which the Apostle celebrates its agency so beautifully in the 11th of Hebrews. The signs of the times are auspicious to the hope and expectation that its great acts of beneficence and redemption are soon to be repeated and renewed on a more extended scale than the ancient Roman world witnessed in the primitive ages of the Church.

The late treaty may rationally be regarded, without enthusiasm, without giving ourselves up to reveries of imagination, without such dreams as throng the crowded halls of the castle of indolence, as the precursor of a long-enduring peace, probably while the world shall endure, between Great Britain and the United States. If so—although for a time yet we may not look for the full advent of the period when men shall universally beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks—yet would it be a bright harbinger of that illustrious day, “foretold by prophets and by poets sung.” There is no good reason why the peace which has now been honorably and advantageously preserved in the midst of formidable obstacles to its consummation, should not be maintained,

‘Till wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And heaven’s last thunder shakes the world below.’

A like discreet and rational conduct in both nations hereafter, will effectually accomplish the same felicitous result. W. A.

We now proceed to introduce various quotations, which may serve to illustrate the character of the work. The remarks we have already embodied will receive new elucidation from these extracts.

CHAPTER I.—*General view of the state of Africa—Attempts to explore—Supposed origin of the Hottentots—How population extended.*—
P. 1—6.

“The continent of Africa, though probably the most ancient field of geographical enterprise, still is, and there is reason to believe, that it will long continue to be, the least explored portion of our earth. Though once the nursery of science and literature, the emporium of commerce, and the seat of an empire which contended with Rome for the sovereignty of the world, the cradle of the ancient Church, and the asylum of the infant Savior, yet Africa still presents a comparative blank on the map, as well as in the history of the world. Though according to Herodotus, it was circumnavigated by the Phœnicians, and its coast was the first object of maritime discovery after the compass had inspired seamen with confidence to leave shores and landmarks, and stand forth on the boundless deep, yet to this day its interior regions continue a mystery to the white

man, a land of darkness and of terror to the most fearless and enterprising traveler. Although in no country has there been such a sacrifice of men to the enterprise of discovery—of men the most intelligent and undaunted, of men impelled not by gross cupidity, but by refined philanthropy; yet notwithstanding such suffering and waste of human life, we are only acquainted with the fringes of that immense continent, and a few lineaments at no great distance from its shores.

“Africa had once her churches, her colleges, her repositories of science and learning, her Cyprians and bishops of Apostolic renown, and her noble army of martyrs; but now the funeral pall hangs over her widespread domains, while her millions, exposed to ten-fold horrors, descend like a vast funeral mass to the regions of woe. Christendom has been enriched by her gold, her drugs, her ivory, and bodies and souls of men; and what has been her recompense? A few crucifixes, planted around her shores, guarded by the military post and the roar of cannon. Had it not been for British power and British sympathy under the favor of heaven, Africa, to this day, with scarcely one exception, might have had the tri-colored flag waving on her bosom, bearing the ensigns of the mystery of Babylon, the crescent of the false prophet, and the emblems of pagan darkness, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

“The countries extending throughout by far the greater portion of the vast surface just mentioned, are, as regards soil and capabilities, among the finest in the world; but the population of the whole, with the exception of Egypt in ancient times, and the population of the shores of the Mediterranean when under the Carthaginian, the Roman, and the brighter days of Arab sway, have been, through every age, and are still, sunk into the lowest depths of ignorance, superstition, disorganization and debasement; the glimmer of civilization, which for a time appeared in Nubia and Abyssinia, compared with the whole, scarcely forming an exception.*

“Before entering into a detail of missionary operations, it may be proper to glance briefly at the position, extent and character of some of the fields which have been occupied.

“The bold and mountainous promontory of the Cape, was first discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, the Portuguese navigator, and was taken possession of by the Dutch, in 1652. At that period the whole of what is now designated the Colony, was inhabited by Hottentots proper, whose history and origin, from their physical appearance, language and customs, continue involved in profound mystery. They resemble none of the Kafir, Bechuana and Damara nations, which bound the different tribes of that remarkable people, extending from Angra and Pequena bay on the west, to the great Fish river on the east. The whole race are distinct from all others with which we are acquainted. Taking the Hottentots, Corannas, Namaquas and Bushmen as a whole, they are not swarthy or black, but rather of a sallow color, and in some cases so light, that a tinge of red in the cheek is perceptible, especially among the Bushmen. They are generally smaller in stature than their neighbors of the interior; their visage and form very distinct, and in general the top of the head

* McQueen's geographical survey of Africa.

broad and flat; their faces tapering to the chin, with high cheek bones, flat noses and large lips. Since the writer has had opportunities of seeing men, women and children from China, he feels strongly inclined to think, with Barrow, that they approach nearest in the color and in the construction of their features, to that people than to any other nation. Since his arrival in England this supposition has been strengthened by seeing two blind Chinese children, whom, had he not been previously informed, he would have taken for Hottentots; and if they had had their eyesight, the resemblance would have been much more striking. It is well known that the Hottentots inhabit the southern point of Africa, and spread northward, while the Bushmen, the most northerly, exist among the inhabited regions, where they continue perfectly distinct, and, which is very remarkable, do not become darker in their complexion, as is the case with all the other tribes that inhabit, or have inhabited, the torrid zone. If they had been gypsies from Egypt, as some have thought, it is another singular circumstance, that they should not, during the successive ages which they must have required slowly to advance through nearly 5,000 miles of territory, have adopted one word of the language of the myriads with whom they come in contact, or one of their customs of any description, not even that of sowing seed in the earth. It may not be considered chimerical to suppose that when the sons of Ham entered Africa, by Egypt, and the Arabians, by the Red Sea, that the Hottentot progenitors took the lead, and gradually advanced in proportion as they were urged forward by an increasing population in their rear, until they reached the ends of the earth. It may also be easily conceived of by those acquainted with the emigration of tribes, that during their progress to the south, parties remained behind, in the more sequestered and isolated spots, where they had located while the nation moved onward, and research may yet prove, that, that remarkable people originally came from Egypt. At all events, it is evident that they have arisen from a race distinct from that of their neighbors, and extended inland, inhabiting the most fertile spots, till their course was arrested on the east by the bold and warlike Kafirs, and on the north by the Bechuana and Damara. It is probable that they stretched out into Great Namaqualand, along the western division of the colony, till prevented by a desert country, beyond which lay the Damaras, and then again they proceeded from Little Namaqualand, eastward, along the cooling banks of the Garich or Orange river, richly fringed with overhanging willows, towering acacias, and kharree trees and shrubs, umbrageous at all seasons of the year. Thus by the localities of the country they became separated into three great divisions, Hottentots, Corannas, lesser and greater Namaquas. From time immemorial these have been the boundaries of their habitations, while the desert wastes and barren mountain ravines, which intervened, became the refuge and domain of the Bushmen, who are emphatically the children of the desert.

“All these possess nearly the same physical character, the same manners and customs. I have had in my presence genuine Hottentots, Corannas, and Namaquas, who had met from their respective and distant tribes, for the first time, and they conversed with scarcely any difficulty. All use the same weapons, the quiver, bow, and poisoned arrow, of which the tribes beyond are ignorant, except such as border on them, like the Bat-

lapis, who say they adopted that new mode of warfare in order to compete with them and the Bushmen, from both of whom they obtained these weapons, which they have not yet learned to manufacture."

The following description of a portion of Southern Africa is in the usual perspicuous and vigorous style of the writer, and indicates great diversity of climate within a region of moderate extent.

Pages 15, 16, 17.—"Between 23° and 19°, lies what Mr. Campbell calls the Southern Zahara, which, from what I have seen on the east, south, and western boundaries of it, is a fearful expanse of sand, though undulating, and in many places covered with acacias and other trees of gigantic size. The eastern parts are inhabited by the Balala of the Bechuana; the Southern, near the Orange river by Bushmen, and the western, by Namaqua Bushmen, but none of these are able to keep cattle. They subsist on game, watermelons and roots.

"The country from the limits of the desert to the west coast is called Great Namaqualand, containing a thin population of the Hottentot race. To the north of the Namaquas, lie the Damara tribes, of whom comparatively little is known, except that from their physical appearance and black color, they approximate to the negroes and natives of Congo on the west coast. These tribes inhabit a country extending from the tropic of Capricorn to the Cape of Good Hope, and from the Atlantic to the shore of the Indian Ocean. The climate varies from that in which thunder storms and tornadoes shake the mountains, and the scorching rays of an almost vertical sun produce the mirage, to that which is salubrious and mild within the boundaries of the Colony along Kafriland to the fruitful and well-watered plains of the Zoolu country in the vicinity of Port Natal, while the more mountainous and elevated regions are visited by keen frosts and heavy falls of snow. The colony extends from west to east about 600 miles, its average breadth being about 200, containing a variety of climate, the healthiest perhaps to be found in any part of the world. Between the coast and the west chain of mountains beyond which lie the Karroo, the country is well watered, fertile and temperate. The other portions of the colony with few exceptions and without a change in the seasons, appear to be doomed to perpetual sterility and drought. The Karroo country, which is the back ground of the colony, is, as Lichtenstein correctly describes it, a parched and arid plain, stretching out to such an extent that the vast hills by which it is terminated, or rather which divides it from other plains, are lost in the distance. The beds of numberless little rivers (in which water is rarely to be found,) cross like veins in a thousand directions this enormous space. The course of them might in some places be clearly distinguished by the dark green of the mimosas spreading along their banks. Excepting there, as far as the eye can reach, no tree or shrub is visible. No where appear any signs of life, or a point on which the eye can dwell with pleasure. The compass of human sight is too small to take in the circumference of the whole—the soul must rest on the horrors of the wide-spread desert."

Pages 19—22.—After mentioning the missions of the L. M. Society to the Pacific islands, the author observes :

"The attention of the Society was next directed to the vast and important field of Southern Africa, then wholly unoccupied, except by the

United Brethren of Germany. The small Moravian church of Hernhut sent forth her missionaries more than a century ago, first to the negroes of the West, and then to the fur-clad inhabitants of Greenland.

'Fired with a zeal peculiar, they defy
The rage and rigor of a polar sky,
And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose,
On icy plains and in eternal snows.'

(To be continued in our next.)

CASES OF SLAVERS.—The following intelligence has been received from St. Helena, up to the 6th of February, on which date the *Acorn*, 16, Commander J. Adams, was lying there. She had captured a Portuguese schooner, (the *Dos Amigos*,) with 150 slaves on board, and a Portuguese brigantine, (the *Minerva*,) with 505 slaves, both of which had been condemned at St. Helena. The *Fantome*, 16, Commander Butterfield, had been spoken with on the 20th of January. All well on board. She had captured a Portuguese brigantine slaver which the crew had abandoned in the chase. The *Waterwitch*, 10, Lieutenant Commander Matson, was at Cabinda at the same date. All well. She had captured a Spanish ship fitted out for the slave trade, but not with any slaves on board. An English merchant brig had been burnt in the river Gaboon in December. The *Brisk*, Lieutenant Commander Sprigg, left St. Helena for the coast on the 20th January. The *Acorn* sailed from St. Helena for the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th of February.—*Day Spring*.

FROM LIBERIA.

THE arrival of the brig Hope, of New York, from Monrovia, has put us in possession of accounts from the Colony, to the 20th of June. The despatches from Governor ROBERTS, and letters from private citizens, furnish ample and interesting details of the state of affairs in the Colony, and of occurrences on the coast, and in the various settlements thereon, which will be laid before our readers in our next number. The present number being ready for press when these despatches came to hand, we are unable to insert any thing further than the general statement, that affairs in the Colony were prosperous, and every thing tranquil. Governor ROBERTS had effected a purchase of rich territory from one of the kings of the coast, embracing a tract of about 25 miles in length, by several miles back. Our letters confirm the account of the capture of the American schooner *Mary Carver* of Boston, by the natives of Beraby, and the murder of the entire crew. This shocking occurrence shows in a strong light the necessity of some protection for American commerce on the coast of Africa, increasing as that commerce is, in extent and value every day; and such protection we are happy to perceive by the stipulations of the late treaty with England, will be probably afforded by our government.

PRESENT STATE OF ABOLITIONISM.

THE following statements are extracted from the principal editorial article in the *Liberator* of August 12, and are evidently from the pen of Mr. Garrison. They may be considered, therefore, as a part of the leader's estimate of the condition of the forces which he once commanded:

"The time *was*, when Arthur Tappan stood deservedly conspicuous before the nation as an abolitionist, and when he was intensely hated by a pro-slavery church and priesthood; but where is he now? In what part of the battle field is he to be found? Once a year, he makes his appear-

ance as chairman of that shadow of a shadow, the American and Foreign A. S. Society, and straightway disappears, until another anniversary comes round. Instead of being regarded by 'the pro-slavery party,' or by any party, as 'abolition personified,' he is neither known nor thought of in the present conflict. He is no longer an object of terror or curiosity to the South, and exerts no influence at the North. I do not say this in a reproachful spirit—for my obligations to him are truly onerous; but every body knows that it is a true statement." * * *

"Let us trace this affair a little further. Let us see what has become of those who once stood so prominently before the American people, as abolitionists of the most flaming character, and who separated from the old organization, in order to show their superior zeal in the cause of emancipation, by advocating it as 'men of one idea.'

"1. Where is James G. Birney? In Western reticacy, waiting to be elected President of the United States, that he may have an opportunity to do something for the abolition of slavery!

"2. Where is Henry B. Stanton? Studying law, (which crushes humanity, and is hostile to the gospel of Christ,) and indulging the hope of one day or other, by the aid of the 'Liberty party,' occupying a seat in Congress, in which body he means to do something signal as an abolitionist.

"3. Where are Theodore D. Weld and his wife, and Sarah M. Grinke? All 'in the quiet,' and far removed from all strife! True, they never openly endorsed the new organization movement, but practically have been in its favor, and have always been claimed on that side. 'Silence gives consent.' Once, the land was shaken by their free spirits, but now they are neither seen nor felt.

"4. Where is Amos A. Phelps? In Christian fellowship and loving companionship with Hubbard Winslow and the other deadly foes of God and man, who, in Boston, claim to be the priesthood of the Lord, but are evidently of the devil. He is a petty priest, of a petty parish, located in East Boston. What a fall!

"5. Where is Elizur Wright, Jr., once a flame of fire, whose light was distinctly visible across the Atlantic? Absorbed in selling some French fables which he has translated into English! '*Et tu, Brute!*'

"6. Where is John G. Whittier? At home, we believe, but incapable of doing any thing important for the cause—except to write political, electioneering addresses for the 'Liberty party!' New organization has affected his spirit to a withering extent, and politics will complete his ruin, if he 'tarry in all the plain.'

"7. Where is Daniel Wise? For a long time out of the anti-slavery field, and now editor of the 'Lady's Pearl.' We are not sure that he now claims to be an abolitionist, even in form.

"8. Where is Orange Scott, who once shook the Methodist hierarchy to its foundation with his anti-slavery thunder? Morally defunct. He cannot roar even 'as gently as a sucking-dove.' He fought like a madman against non-resistance, and has miserably perished, so far as the cause of reform is concerned.

"9. Where is La Roy Sunderland? Engrossed in matters appertaining to animal magnetism.

"10. Where is Hiram Cummings? I really do not know.

"11. Where is Alanson St. Clair? Tugging for a subsistence at the dry teat of 'evangelical' abolitionism.

"12. Where is David Root? Without root—withered—perished by the wayside. No longer visible as an abolitionist.

"13. Where is George Storrs? At Albany, at the head of a new sect to put down sectarianism. I see and hear nothing of him as an abolitionist.

"14. Where is Charles W. Denison? He was recently installed over a pro-slavery church at Newton.

"15. Where is Nathaniel Colver? Enacting the part of a Baptist priest in Boston, and now and then exhibiting a spasmodic feeling on the side of bleeding humanity.

"16. Where is Wm. Goodell? Still deeply interested in the anti-slavery enterprise, I admit, but no longer connected with it as formerly. He is hopelessly endeavoring to find neutral ground between old and new organization on which to stand, but in the meantime seems to find it by far the most congenial to his feelings and affinities to act with the latter. He is measurably shorn of his anti-slavery strength and influence.

"Behold the catalogue! It might be extended, but let this suffice. All these individuals were consecrated to the work of abolishing slavery, (before the division took place in our ranks,) and publicly connected with the great movement; now, every one of them stands in a detached and anomalous position, and nearly all of them have ceased to be of any service to our cause!"

Such is Mr. Garrison's account of seventeen of his most influential supporters. He could not name ten others, who, in the days of his greatest success, were equally efficient in his service. He says, the catalogue "might be extended." This, every attentive observer of these things knows to be true; but should he extend it, the additional names must still be taken from among those who were once his most important auxiliaries. It is certain, too, that other men, capable of exerting the same amount of influence, have not come forward to take their places. "Where there is no wood, the fire goeth out, and where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceaseth;" and where agitators become few and feeble, agitation subsides.

Of the "new organization," which the deserters from his ranks have formed, Mr. Garrison says:—

"It has a name to live, and is dead. At neither of its anniversaries has any account been rendered of its receipts and expenditures; for the very good reason, I presume, that nothing worth mentioning has been contributed to its treasury. Indeed, so utterly deficient in zeal and efficiency has it been, that it has not been able to send forth a single lecturer into the field, or to continue its official organ, the Reporter, a *monthly* periodical!"

He maintains, however, that his own society is growing stronger; meaning, stronger than it was immediately after the division of the party, and before there had been time to reorganize the fragments of his forces that remained. That many new converts to his doctrines have been made since the schism, even he will not pretend.

From the Southern Churchman.

AFRICAN MISSION.

CAPE PALMAS.—The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Payne, addressed to the editor of the *Southern Churchman*, will furnish our readers with the most recent intelligence from our mission at Cape Palmas. With the exception of the death by the acclimating fever of one of the female teachers who accompanied Mr. Payne on his return to Africa, Miss Coggeshall, of Bristol, R. I., the information is of an agreeable and cheering character:

Cavalla, May 23d, 1842.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—Once more safely located at my station, I embrace the earliest opportunity to comply with your request, to communicate some information in regard to our mission.

Of our safe arrival at Cape Palmas on "Good Friday," you have, ere this, been advised. We found all the members of the mission well, and providentially assembled at Mount Vaughan from the out-stations. The two young ladies who accompanied us, were greatly delighted, as well as surprised, at the flattering prospect of usefulness spread out before them. Like all new comers, they were impatient to pass through the acclimating fever, that they might enter at once upon their labors. At length the fever came, but alas! in one case, not to terminate but in death! Miss M. D. Coggeshall, of Bristol, R. I., a devoted Christian woman, after an illness of twelve days, closed her short missionary course, and was taken from the Church militant to the Church triumphant! And now shall we ask to what purpose this waste? Or will Christians at home say that this is but another proof that this is no place for females? Let such hear the language of our departed sister. When convinced that her end was approaching, she said to a friend, "when you write to America," say that "I have never regretted, for one moment, coming to Africa." "I am astonished that Christians do not realize more the preciousness of souls, and labor for their salvation with corresponding zeal." *We* feel keenly this loss! but we know the Lord loves *his own cause* and *his own children*, and will cause "all things to work together for good," to it and them however afflictive and mysterious. Certainly, such things should not discourage. We all "must through much tribulation, enter the kingdom of heaven." And if "*Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God,*" the greater the sacrifice of life, in hastening this result, the more imperative the call upon the Church to prayer, and zeal, and personal consecration, to the work of the Lord. Who will take Miss Coggeshall's place: or rather where there is so much to be done—where there is need of so many laborers, will not numbers seek the destitute field from which one, of even the few laborers already in it, has been taken away?

Miss Chapin, the other young lady who came out with us, is still somewhat indisposed, though we trust will soon be restored to health. The other members of the mission enjoy pretty good *African health*. I now proceed to give you some statements in regard to the condition of our mission. It now embraces five distinct stations, namely, Mount Vaughan, Grahway, Cavalla, Robrokah, and Zabour. The three former were in operation when I left for America. The two latter were opened in my absence; and of course little more has been done at them than to *prepare* to labor. Mr. Minor

is at the latter, and Mr. Appleby, a layman, at the former of these places. As you will have accounts from the other stations connected with the mission from time to time, by their superintendents, I shall confine my remarks, in what I shall say, to the one of which I have charge.

The superintendence of this place during my absence devolved on the Rev. Mr. Smith. On my return I found the school nearly the same, as to numbers, as when I left, about 25 boys. The female department of the school was almost broken up, by the death of three of our girls, and the want of a proper female teacher. We are now, however, collecting them slowly, and trust soon to have as many as Mrs. Payne can attend to. The boys have made considerable progress in their studies during our absence. With a few exceptions they read well enough to make the responses in the morning service, which I have now introduced, as a daily exercise. At night I use a part of the "evening service," in the Grebo language. Externally, the school is as flourishing as I could expect. But we need the influences of the Holy Ghost to sanctify the means used for the conversion of the children committed to our care.

A far more interesting department of labor than even the school, however, is, what I consider more peculiarly missionary, namely, *preaching the Gospel*. * Besides the regular services of the Sabbath, I have resumed the practice of preaching during the week in each of the four small towns connected with Cavalla. Though the congregations are not large on these occasions, they are sufficiently so to make it infinitely important to preach to them a precious Savior. The conversations which follow the services on these occasions are often very interesting, as indicating the real state of the heathen mind, and the grounds for hoping that even such persons may be converted. "Greur," said an old man a few evenings since to my interpreter, "we know that Payne speaks the truth; that not greegrees or doctors can secure to us health or life, without the will of God. But we are afraid to throw away our greegrees unless this was *generally* done; for in that case we should be ruined by *witches*." G. replied, "Bah Quoah, if you do not believe the foreigner, do hear your own countryman. You know that I once kept many greegrees, but when I came to the conclusion that they were vanity, I determined to put them away. My mother begged me not to do it; my uncle was angry, both said I would die. Soon after my mother was taken sick and died, and not long after, my uncle. I have had no sickness since. It is true my child has died, but I believe God has allowed this to try me." I could relate many such incidents but I have not time, as the vessel sails early tomorrow.

I am, Rev. and dear sir, yours truly,

J. PAYNE.

BRIEF NOTICES OF HAYTI—By John Candler, London, 1842.—"The greater part of the land, in some of the extensive plains, is well adapted to the cultivation of sugar; and the exportation of that article was once very large. Previous to the year 1789, according to the table given by Bryan Edwards, in his history of the West Indies, the annual export of sugar from this colony, chiefly to the mother country, was 1,296,360 cwt., or about 65,000 hogsheads of a ton each. This trade has entirely ceased; and on this circumstance is built the hypothesis, maintained in

France, and in all the colonies where slavery still exists, that freedom has ruined the island, and that slavery, and slavery alone, can be relied on to ensure a sufficient supply of sugar for the markets of the old world. By far the larger part of the estates of the old proprietors went out of cultivation for want of hands, on the depopulation that followed the civil wars; but much land is still devoted to the sugar-cane, and yields an abundant supply of syrup, or uncrystalized sugar, and also of a spirit that is distilled from it, called tafia, which is consumed in the island to an astonishing extent. A great part of what once constituted the wealth of slave proprietors go to supply the wants of the descendants of their slaves, who are now free, and possess the soil. It is quite true that these wants of the people pursue a wrong direction—that sugar is better than tafia—that it would be far better to export sugar, and purchase manufactured goods with the produce, than to consume the ardent spirit distilled from it: but this is a matter of taste with the consumers, whose comforts, real or imaginary, are bound up in the present system; and all we can say to them, as we might say to multitudes of the English, Scotch, and Irish, who pursue the same course, is, that in using strong drinks they greatly mistake the meaning of comfort, and retard their own advancement in civil society. The syrup consumed is of excellent quality, as good and useful for all domestic purposes as sugar itself.

“A review of the present exports of Hayti, brings us to a comparison of its foreign commerce with that carried on by other nations: nor shall we discover in it that ruinous deficiency of which the pro-slavery press of Europe and America is so constantly complaining. The annual exports of the republic at the present day exceed in value a million sterling. Its trade with the United States of America was greater a few years since than it is at the present time. In the year 1839, the United States imported from Hayti to the value of 2,347,556 dollars; and exported thence to the value of 1,815,212 dollars, whilst, from *all the British West Indies* in the same period, the imports were only 1,835,227 dollars, the exports 1,522,347 dollars, leaving a balance of imports in favor of Hayti, as compared with that of our colonies, of more than 500,000 dollars! In the same year, Hayti sent more merchandise to the United States than almost any European power, except Great Britain, France and Russia, and nearly as much as the latter. During the year 1840, the imports of foreign goods into the United States amounted to 107,141,519 dollars. The exports to 132,085,946 dollars, or £27,000,000 sterling. The population of the United States is twenty times as large as that of Hayti: its trade is only twenty-seven times as large.

“In the year 1840, *the declared value* of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from this country to Hayti, was £251,979, a larger amount than is sent either to Denmark, to Prussia, or to our own trading port of Malta; and more than half as much as it exported either to Mexico or to the great empire of China! The total value of the *produce and manufactures* of the United Kingdom, exported from this country in 1839, was £50,060,970. The total mean value of produce exported from Hayti, in the years 1838 and 1839, as we have seen in the previous table, was £1,040,799. The population of Hayti may be estimated at 850,000; that of Great Britain and Ireland is twenty-seven millions.

"Thus we see that the exports of the United Kingdom, considered relatively in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, are as one-eighty-five to one; those from the United States of America, as one-sixty-five to one; those from Hayti, as one-twenty-five to one. So that Hayti, poor, and despised as she is, has a commerce, *in native produce*, nearly three-fourths as large, *in proportion to her population*, as our own United Kingdom, which is the great manufacturing mart of the world; and seven-eighths as large as that of the United States, where the staple exports are produced by the labor of three millions of slaves! The only disadvantage to Hayti in this comparison is, that Great Britain has an immense carrying trade; Hayti has none: but how can she be expected to raise a commerce of this kind without capital; and how can capital be created whilst she continues to exclude foreigners from her soil, and whilst her institutions tend rather to depress than to encourage the industry of her people?"

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *Pennsylvania Colonization Society*, from
June 24th, to September 14th, 1842, inclusive.

June 24th, 1842,	Received from Rev. N. Gillet from Rehoboth Presbyterian congregation, per G. R. White, Esq., of Pittsburg, \$3,—less discount, 45c.,	2 55
July 9th,	Rev. A. Hamilton, being a 4th July collection in his church, Cochranville,	6 00
" 23d,	Rev. T. Love, as follows: Red clay Creek congregation \$5 93, Lower Brandywine, \$3 22, Rev. T. Love, denation, 85c.,	10 00
" 29th,	4th July collection in Rev. A. T. P. Brewers church, Shippensburg,	4 00
Aug. 3d,	Dr. T. Sweet of Carbondale, donation,	5 00
" 10th,	4th July collection Presbyterian congregation at Cedar Grove, Rev. A. Nevin, pastor, \$10, 4th July collection Presbyterian church, Lewisburg, Rev. P. P. Marr, pastor, \$8 69,	18 69
" 13th,	4th July collection Presbyterian church, Butler, Rev. L. Young,	5 00
" 18th,	4th July collection Presbyterian church, Great Conowagu, Rev. H. Watson, pastor, per W. S. Martien, Esq., \$7 50, 4th July collection, Alexandria Presbyterian church, per George B. Young, Treasurer, \$8,	15 50
" 23d,	Newtown, Presbyterian church, Rev. R. D. Morris, pastor, being a 4th July collection,	9 00
" 25th,	A number of individuals at Donegal Presbyterian congregation, per Rev. T. M. Boggs,	14 00
" 29th,	Received from 6th Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Rev. J. H. Jones, pastor, a 4th July collection, per L. Clark, \$21 50, Presbyterian church, Germantown, Rev. Dr. Neill, pastor, being a 4th July collection, \$6, Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pa., \$14, being a 4th July collection in Rev. Mr. Grier's church,	41 50
" 31st,	Samuel Davis, Esq., his 4th annual instalment of	100 00
Sept. 1st,	Great Island Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Boyd, pastor, a 4th July collection, per Mr. Lalor,	5 16
" 10th,	E. W. Howell, his own annual subscription for 1842, of	4 00
" 14th,	S. Berwick, Columbia county, being a 4th July collection, per Sherman & Rittenhouse, \$3 25—less discount 50c.,	2 75
Total in Office,		243 15

Collected by the Rev. John B. Pinney, Agent, from June 16th, to August 27th, inclusive.

Lancaster county, Donegal, Collections in Donegal Presb. church \$13 50.
Mount Joy, \$18. Columbia, Treasurer Columbia Colonization Society \$2 20. Annual subscription \$7. Donations at Columbia \$11 37½.
Public collection in Presb. church \$4 25. 4th July collection in 1841 at Presbyterian church \$8 95,

<i>York county, York,</i> C. A. Morris, S. Small, Mrs. McDonough, each \$5, Mrs. Casset \$6, P. A. Small, J. Emmet, J. Evans, Mrs. S. Small each \$5, G. S. Morris \$3, Rev. John Cares \$2, Mr. Buchanan \$3, Mrs. Spangler, J. Voglesong, each \$2, J. Baumgardner, C. Hahn each \$1, J. C. Bouham \$2, Mr. Weigle, Mrs. Lint, Esquire Glemess, C. Wirser, Rev. J. Boyer, Mr. Hartman, Rev. Dr. Schinucher, Rev. J. Oswald, Dr. Rours, S. R. McAllister, F. Brahn, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Davidson, P. Robinson, Gen. Spangler, J. Bamitz, A. Hay each \$1, 4th July collection in 1st Presb. church, 1841, \$1 75, John Stahle \$1 12½, Dr. McIlvain \$1, Mrs. Donaldson \$1 25, Rev. J. A. Herring, Mrs. Shoultz, Mrs. Small, Danl. Krobber, A. Tony, each 50c., Cash \$1, Cash 25c., Mr. Hays 25c., Mr. Hildebrand 50c., Mr. Miller 62½c., Mr. Doll 25c. Mr. Meyer 25c., M. Snyser, S. Zeigler, R. W. Long, Mr. Oswald, J. Spangler, Miss Brumwell, each 50c., J. A. Wilson, Cash, each 25c., J. Cootes, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Mayer, Cash, Mr. King, Cash, each 50c., - - - - -	91 25
<i>Cumberland County, Shippensburg,</i> Collection, \$2, subscriptions \$4 50, - - - - -	6 50
<i>Franklin County, Chambersburg,</i> Per Rev. D. McKinley: Mrs. A. Riddle, G. Chambers, each \$5, collection in Presbyterian church, Rev. D. McKinley, pastor, \$10, Rev. D. McKinley, donation of \$5. Collected by the Rev. John B. Pinney, agent: <i>Mercersburg,</i> A. Ritchey, \$5, Robert Dick, \$3, Mrs Morris, \$1, Dr. Linn, \$1, J. Carson, \$3, Mr. Grubb, Dr. Little, F. P. Bard, D. T. Dick, Dr. McDowell, each \$1, - - - - -	43 00
<i>Washington County, Washington,</i> 4th July collection in Presbyterian church, \$28 50, Rev. Mr. Smith, \$2, Alex. Reed, Dr. Ferguson, J. L. Gow, each \$5, J. Schaefer, \$10, Wylie & Clark, Rev. Dr. McConaughy, each \$5, Hon. John Ewing, \$10, J. Grayson, \$5, J. Spriggs, \$10, Dr. Stevens, \$5, Danl. Houston, \$10, A Friend, \$2, Mr. Slagl, A Friend, Mr. Houston, Mr. Marshman, Miss Fondeveux, each \$1. <i>East Buffalo,</i> East Buffalo congregation, Rev. Mr. Alrich, a 4th July collection, \$7 65. <i>East Bethlehem,</i> Jesse Kenworthy, Esq., \$50. <i>West Alexander,</i> 4th July collection in Presbyterian church, \$4. <i>Burgettstown,</i> Robert Patterson, Esq., \$10. <i>Cannonsburg,</i> Collection in college chapel, \$8 76½, Dr. J. V. Herriott, \$1, Mrs. Chickering, Mr. Ritchey, each \$1 50, Mrs. Black, \$1, Rev. Mr. Brown, D. D., Rev. Mr. Smith, each \$2, Prof. R. J. McCullough, \$5, Wm. Linsey, Mr. Woolf, each 50c., McCullough & Blake, \$2, Cash, Mr. Harbeson, A Friend, each 25c., Mrs. Baird, \$2 50, Rev. Prof. Ramsey, D. D., \$5, W. H. Dungan, J. Dickson, each \$1. <i>Cross Creek,</i> Cross Creek Colonization Society, per J. H. Dungan, Esq., Treasurer, as follows: N. Patterson, \$10, J. H. Dungan, Esq., \$15, Wm. Vance, \$5, Wm. Cowen, \$2, Rev. J. Stockton, \$2 50, J. Donahue, A. Reed, Jane Armstrong, J. Graham, J. Walker, each \$1, J. N. Walker, \$3, - - - - -	262 66½
<i>Fayette County, Brownsville,</i> Legacy from the estate of J. Thornton, Esq. (deceased,) \$100, J. Thornton, Esq., his annual subscription, George Hogg, each \$5, Mr. Rogers, \$1, Mrs. Bowman, a Cheaspeake & Ohio Canal note of \$5, worth \$1 25. Mrs. J. Bowman, \$2, 4th July collection in 1841, in Presbyterian church, \$2 86, Mrs. Coulter, 50c., G. W. Cass, Dr. Robinson, each \$3, Mr. Sweitzer, \$4. <i>Uniontown,</i> J. Gibson, Judge Ewing, Isaac Reason, each \$5, J. W. Howell, \$3, Rev. J. Stoneroad, \$2, H. Campbell, Wm. McDonald, A. Patterson, T. H. McCormick, Mrs. J. Campbell, each \$1, Mrs. Veach, Daniel Houstor, each 50c., Mrs. Lyon, \$1, E. P. Oliphant, J. Skiles, each 75c., C. Wood, A. Newlin, A. Byers, Mrs. Barclay, A. Crain, J. P. Allen, Mr. Hervis, each 50c., E. Brownflier, 75c., J. Veach, \$3, T. C. Hamner, 62½c., C. B. Snyder, 25c., Wm. McCleary, 25c. <i>Connellsville,</i> Mr. Johnson, \$5, Dr. L. Lindley, Joseph Johnson, each \$2, - - - - -	173 48½
<i>Alleghany County, Sewickly,</i> 4th July collection, Sewickly Presbyterian church, per Rev. Mr. Annan, \$4. <i>Lawrenceville,</i> 4th July collection in Lawrenceville Presbyterian church, per Rev. Richard Lea, pastor, \$10 60. <i>Pittsburg</i> Charles Brewer, Esq., 50c., George Reed, \$10, Rev. Dr. Heron, Rev. R. Dunlap, Mrs. Blair, Mr. McKain, each \$5, Judge R. Grier, J. Bissell, each \$10, G. Adams, W. H. Lowrie, \$5, Mr. Hanna, \$10, H. Child, W. Bagley, Mr. Reeding, J. McCully, Hunter & Hanna, each \$5, F. Bailey, Saml. Bailey, each \$10, A. Laughlin, \$5, M. Allen, Nathaniel Holmes, each \$10, J. Marshall, R. W. Poindexter, J. Dalzell, T. M. Howe, Rev. Dr. Paestley, each \$5, Cash, \$1, Dr. Spear, Rev. Prof. Green, P. McCormick, W. McCutcheon, each \$5, Rev. Mr. Avery, \$2,	

J. Shipton, \$3, J. Gemmil, J. H. Davis, each \$1, R. Dalzell, \$2, D. Richey, \$2, Cash, Robert Carothers, each \$3, J. Irvine, J. & J. Parker, each \$2, Cash, Mr. Orr, each \$1, Cash \$5, G. Ogden, J. McCord, Cash, each \$2, Cash, R. H. Davis, each \$1, J. Myers, Mrs. Patterson, Wm. McCutcheon, Rev. R. Riddle, each \$2, Mr. Reynolds, A. Mason, each \$1, D. C. Stockton, \$5.	
<i>East Liberty</i> , W. Cox, Cash, each \$1, G. Neglev, \$2, Mr. Long, Miss Neglev, each \$1, D. Neglev, \$2, Mr. Hallerman, Rev. Wm. B. McIlvaine, Mr. McClintock, each \$1, R. Bailey, \$2.	
<i>Steubenville, Ohio</i> , Hans Wilson, Esq., to constitute the Rev. Henry G. Comings a L. M., of the P. C. S., \$30,	345 60
<i>Beaver County, Beaver</i> , Esquire Allison, Esquire Agnew, Hon. T. Henry, each \$5, J. Allison, Jr., \$1, J. R. Shannon, Esq., \$2, J. Barclay, \$1,	19 00
	<hr/> 1006 77½

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 24th August to the 22d September, 1842.

MAINE.

Collected by George Barker, agent:

Gardner, In part to constitute Rev. W. B. Babcock a L. M.,	\$5,	-	5 00	
Waterford, Balance to constitute the Rev. Lincoln Ripley a L. M.,		-	20 00	25 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collected by Rev. Reuben Porter, agent.

Concord, The Ladies' Colonization Society,	\$20,	J. Stevens, a Friend,	
T. Walker, each \$1,	Alice Walker, 50c.,	Donations from several, per	
A. Walker, \$3,	- - - - -	- - - - -	26 50 26 50

VERMONT.

Collected by Rev. George Barker, agent:

<i>Shetford</i> , Balance to constitute the Rev. E. G. Babcock a L. M.,	-	11 00	11 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Collected by Rev. J. K. Davis, agent:

<i>Richmond</i> , Donations from several, \$5 25,	-	-	-	-	5 25
<i>Pittsfield</i> , Donations from several, \$11 83,	-	-	-	-	11 83
<i>Sheffield</i> , In part to constitute the Rev. M. Bradford a L. M., \$28 66,					28 66
<i>Great Barrington</i> , To constitute the Rev. Elisha Turner a L. M., \$35 75, Donation, \$2,	-	-	-	-	37 75 83 49

RHODE ISLAND.

Collected by Rev. J. K. Davis, agent:

Providence, From Rev. D. Wayland, \$10, Dr. J. H. Mason, \$5, Moses B. C. Ives, Esq., \$10, Cash from several, \$10, J. Manton, Esq., \$5, 40 00 40 00

CONNECTICUT.

Collected by J. K. Davis, agent:

Salisbury, Donations from several,	\$24,	-	-	-	24 00
Bridgeport, By the Rev. G. S. Coit's congregation, to constitute the					
Rev. Thomas Coit, of New Rochelle, a L. M., \$30,		-	-	30 00	54 00

NEW YORK.

Collected by Rev. J. K. Davis, agent:

<i>New Lebanon</i> , In part to constitute the Rev. Silas Churchill a L. M.,	24	00	
<i>Union Village</i> , Donations from several, \$2 51,	2	51	
<i>Lansingburg</i> , From two individuals, in part to constitute the Rev. E.			
D. Maltbee a L. M., \$3,	8	00	
<i>Albany</i> , Annual subscription by Peter Boyd, Esq., \$10,	10	00	44 51

VIRGINIA.

Oranoke County, Salem, Annual subscription by J. B. Griffin, Esq.,	\$10,	10	00
Winchester, Annual collection in the Presbyterian church, per Rev. W.			
M. Atkinson, \$7 37,	-	-	-
			7 37
			17 37

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, F. S. Key, Esq., donation,	\$100,-	-	-
Georgetown, Annual collection of the Methodist Episcopal church, Rev.			
L. F. Morgan, \$5,	\$5,-	-	-
Total	\$105,-	00	00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Collected by Jas. Higgins, agent:

Orange County, Collection in Presbyterian church, per William Mor-

row, \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Franklin County, Collection at the University, \$11,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 00
Lewisburg, Collection in M. E. church, \$10, Trinity church, per Mrs. Littlejohn, \$5, Mrs. Tool, R. Hill, each \$1, Cash, \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 50
Granville, Rock Spring church, per Mrs. Ereris, \$5, S. Ereris, Mr. Boteler, each \$1, Mr. Wyche, \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 00 42 50
Donations to constitute H. C. Hart a L. M., the amount acknowledged in June number, the names of the contributors omitted:									
Paris, John R. Thornton's annual subscription of \$10 for 1841 & 1842, \$20, A. H. Wright, H. C. Hart, each \$10, James K. Marshall, H. J. Brent, each \$1, Paris Juvenile Colonization Society for the Bexly Mission, \$4—Total \$46.									

KENTUCKY.

Flemingsburg, Annual collection in the A. R. P. church, per Hugh Mayne, Pastor, \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Paris, Annual collection in the Episcopal church, per H. C. Hart, \$6,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00 11 00

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Annual collection in the Episcopal church, per Hon. Mr. Thompson, \$6,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00 6 00
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Total Contributions, 466 37

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Pembroke</i> , Per G. Barker, agent:		
A. Burnham, for '42, \$1 50, N. G. Upham, '41, '42, \$5. <i>Concord</i> , J. Stevens, for '41, \$2, Rev. D. J. Noyes, for '42, \$1 50, George Hutchinson, '41, '42, \$3. <i>Franklin</i> , Rev. J. Knight, Jan. 1, '42, \$5, W. Green, '41, '42, \$3. <i>Plymouth</i> , Rev. Charles Shedd, for '43, \$1 50. <i>Derry</i> , Rev. E. L. Parker, '41, '42, \$3. <i>Petersboro</i> , John H. Steele, for '42, \$1 50, M. Wilder, for '42, \$1 50, Jonas Livingston, for '42, \$1 50, H. F. Cogswell, for '42, \$1 50, Nathaniel More, for '42, \$1 50. <i>Canterbury</i> , Rev. A. Abbot, for '42, \$2. <i>Dunham</i> , Valentine Smith, for '42, \$1 50, Rev. Alvan Tobey, for '42, \$1 50, B. Mathews, for '42, \$1 50. <i>Amherst</i> , B. B. David, for '42, \$2,	41 50	
VERMONT.— <i>Hartland</i> , Allen Warder, for '42, \$2, E. Cleaveland, '41 to '43, \$4 50,	6 50	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lynn</i> , D. Churchill, for '42, \$1 50. <i>Windsor</i> , Deacon Saml. Tracy, for '43, \$1 50. <i>Fitchburg</i> , J. T. Fowell, for '42, \$1 50, A. Crocker, for '42, \$1 50, C. W. Bullard, for '42, \$1 50, D. Messenger, for '42, \$1 50, John Dole, for '42, \$1 50, A. Dimonds, for '42, \$1 50, J. Adams, for '42, \$1 50, Mrs. Lydia Bontelle, for '42, \$1 50, Rev. C. Lincoln, for '42, \$1 50. <i>Waterford</i> , Rev. E. Abbot, July '43, \$5. <i>West Newton</i> , Seth Davis, July '43, \$5. <i>Brighton</i> , Rev. J. R. Adams, '41, '42, \$3,		31 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Greenbrier</i> , Charles Steuart, for '42, \$2. <i>Leesburg</i> , R. H. Henderson, '41 and '42, \$4. <i>Portsmouth</i> , Francis Grier, Jan. 1, '39, to Dec. 31, '42, \$8, William C. Bennet, Jan. '40 to Dec. 31 '42, \$5. <i>Bowers, Southampton County</i> , Dr. Carr Bowers, Dec. 31 to Dec. 31, 1844, \$10,		29 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Blountsville</i> , Saml. Rhea, for '42, \$1 50, William Derry, for '42, \$1 50,		3 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Louisville</i> , Collections by S. H. Stephenson:		
Robert Jarvis, '41, to Jan. '43, \$3 50, William Bell, for '42, \$4, A. G. Clagett, for '42, \$4 37. <i>Danville</i> , David A. Russell, '41, '42, to April 30, '43, \$5. <i>Harrodsburg</i> , C. M. Cunningham, for '42, \$2, Mrs. S. S. Thompson, to '43, \$4 50. <i>Lexington</i> , Gen. J. McCalla, '41, to '42, \$3, Alfred Warner, in full, \$2 25. <i>Maysville</i> , W. Hodge, '41, '42, to April 30, '43, \$4 50, T. J. Pickette, to '42, \$4 50,		37 62
OHIO.— <i>Hillsboro</i> , Saml. Linn, for '42, \$2,		2 00

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Contributions, 466 37

Total, 615 49





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